



TASHKENT EASTERN TORCH

Tojiboev A.A

Professor of the Tashkent Medical Academy

Honorary Academician of The Academy of Sciences Of Turon

«EACH SOVEREIGN STATE HAS ITS OWN UNIQUE HISTORY AND CULTURE. THIS HISTORY, THE REAL CREATOR OF THIS CULTURE, IS RIGHTLY THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY. »

SH.MIRZIYOEV

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Annotation

This article briefly describes the centuries-old history of our native city "Tashkent". The article covers events related to socio-economic and cultural life, relying on historical data.

Keywords Ark, International, Fountain, more, neighborhood, rukun, master, majmua, Hanako, hunarmand, zakot, shi, Shosh, Choch, Jangah, well, guzar.

Introduction

"Tashkent is for all of us, first of all, the beautiful capital of our independent state, the heart of our country, in other words, the sacred threshold of our homeland for the people of the world to get acquainted with our homeland," said the first President of Uzbekistan I.Karimov. to whom it does not depend.

The city of Tashkent has a rich history of many centuries, and the "Great Silk Road" has played an important role in its socio-economic, political and cultural life and has become a major international trade center. Information about nature, economy, handicrafts, religion in different periods is reflected in toponyms.

According to young researchers, in the Tashkent region, about 90% of scientists live and explain their creativity.

In ancient Chinese sources, Tashkent was mentioned by the names of Chinese layout, Yuni, Zheshi, Zhechji, Zhesi and Shi: the Chinese word "shi" means "stone".

In medieval Persian written sources, too, the name of the city is indicated as "Choch". In Arabic sources, the name "Choch" is given in the form of "Shosh". In general, at first the term "Choch" was mentioned in the ancient Bible "Avesto" of the fire worshippers.

The most ancient name of Tashkent " Choch "before the appearance of the city of Tashkent, the lands surrounding the Chirik and Ohangaron rivers were prosperous with the waters of these rivers, and the local inhabitants of the Tashkent oasis called" Choch".





In the works of Abu Rayhon Beruni "law-Ma'sud" and Mahmud Qashgari "Devon lugatit-turk" the Turkic naming of "Binkat" is interpreted as "Tashkent". The formation of Tashkent as a city and water supply in its development was one of the most necessary tools.

In ancient times, the city was supplied with water from the Bozsuv canal, which was mined from the Chirchik River, and from it the rivers mined.

At the end of the XI century, at the beginning of the XX century, the number of large, medium-sized V-capillaries in the territory of Tashkent was close to 180.

Residents of Tashkent used several springs and about 600 wells with their own names. At the beginning of the XX century in the old part of Tashkent there were 280 neighborhoods, separating them from each other mainly narrow streets. The adjoining areas of the streets are referred to as the Guzars, they are considered the Centers of the neighborhoods and are the most populous places. These are: Karatas Lake, Archer Lake Big Lake, zangiota road, Kokand road, Chimkent road, Prakent road, depending on which side of the city to walk.

About the division of the city of Tashkent into four districts in the second half of the XVIII century, the historian Mukhammad Solikh gave detailed information in his works "history of jadidiy", "Tashkent". But while the author calls the geniuses "Rukin". he ran the" more " stage. These are: Shaykhanurur, Hazrati Imam Shoshal Shashiy, Zangiata, Sheikh Zainiddin's pillars.

1. Kaffol Shoshiy - North Doha.
2. Zangiota-South more.
3. Shaykhanurur-East Doha.
4. Sheikh Zayniddin-among the inhabitants of the city, even called West Doha, were considered Sebzor, Beshyagach, Shaykhanur, poppies.

From the eastern gate of the city to the western gate was 8500 steps, from the northern gate to the South 8100 steps.

In every genius there were dozens of neighborhoods, several mosques, madrasas. For example, in the genius of Shushiy – Sebzor, there were 38 neighborhoods, 3 madrasas, 10 mosques, and sebzur leagues were engaged in painting, horticulture, ethics.

Zangiota -five wooden genius of 32 neighborhoods 3 madrasas, 68 mosques were. The inhabitants of daha were mainly famous for their saddling, sewing and weaving, and also had their own fruit gardens.

In the genius of Sheikh Zayniddin-Kukcha there were 31 neighborhoods, 3 madrasas, 51 mosques, they were mainly engaged in tanning, ethics.



In the genius of shaykhanurur there were 48 neighborhoods, 6 mosques and 3 madrasahs, the inhabitants of which were engaged in saddle-making. Geniuses are divided into neighborhoods and they are named as eight groups from the content aspect of their names.

1. Profession and population are related to the social sphere (Degrez, saddle-maker, Sorkhumdon).
2. It is associated with natural geographical location (Almazar, Kattahovuz, large garden).
3. The name Lar associated with the release (Oktepa, Roundtepa, Kufgontepa).
4. The city gate symbols are associated with the symbols of the name (Samarkand gate, Tahtapul, Chaghatoy).
5. The name of the neighborhood is associated with the symbols of the mosque, the cemetery, the Bazaar (Eskijuva, pitcher, Surgeon, felt Market, Archer pit).
6. The well-known person Lar is associated with the name Lari (Zangiota, Huvaído).
7. Ethnicity is associated with a lik (Kashgar, worm).
8. Related to historical reality (Jangah, Hornishintepa).

The old part of Tashkent also included the names of gates, neighborhoods, streets, canals, various institutions and cities.

The last 12 gates of Tashkent, named after four more saints of the city, were repaired and rebuilt in the early 19th century during the reign of the military princes.

These are: Quymos, Kokand, Kashgar, Labzak, Takhtapul, Karasaray, Sagbon, Chigatay, Kokcha, Samarkand. Named after names like Kamolon, Beshyogoch.

The meaning of the ancient names of Tashkent After the independence of Uzbekistan, it is possible to learn that it was one of the ancient cities, which served as a center of high culture, art, crafts, agriculture and trade was created.

Tashkent City has become a major industrial center in the years of independence. Although it is a multinational international city, it has a population of about 3,5 million, consisting of about 140 representatives of nationalities.

From the side of the International Organization of AISESCO in 2007 to Tashkent City was given the name of “the universal capital of Islamic culture”, an important event in the spiritual life of our people.

The restoration of the Khasti Imam (Hazrati Imam) complex adds to the beauty of our city and demonstrates the Uzbek government's respect for Islam.



Used Literature

1. Yaxyoev A. Monuments of Tashkent. "Uzbekistan", 1983.
2. Encyclopedia. Tashkent, 1984.
3. Akhmedov B. History, sources of the peoples of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, "Teacher", 1991
4. Hysteria Uzbekistan III full (XVI — Pervaya palavina XIX Vega) t., "Science", 1993
5. Encyclopedia of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 1997.
6. Muhammadjonov A. Ancient Tashkent " East." Tashkent-2002
7. Tojiboev A. The A., and others Tashkent-the capital of Islamic culture. The T., 2007.

